THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. V. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 4, 1926 No. 9

Amendment of Grain Act to Give Owner Right to Choose Terminal Elevator Urged by Council of Agriculture

Farmers of Eastern Canada Have Profited Greatly by Association With Western Provinces in C.C.A., States President Amos in Address—Council Demands Removal of Freight Rate Discrimination

Several important resolutions based on action by the U. F. A. Annual Convention, were adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Regina last week. Among these were resolutions asking that Western Canada be granted equitable representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners; asking that the Pensions Board be entirely reorganized in order that ex-service men suffering from disabilities may have just and fair consideration for their claims; and the resolution on the Canada Grain Act which is printed on this page. The Council also passed a strong resolution calling for a system of rural credits to be administered by the Provinces.

"From the U. F. A. standpoint the meeting of the Council was a good one," said Vice-President H. E. G. H. Scholefield, on his return to Calgary from Regina. "The action upon the Canada Grain Act was of course outstanding. No action was taken, however, on the resolution opposing group immigration, as there were strong differences of opinion on the Council in regard to this matter, the representatives of some Provinces being opposed to the Alberta resolution. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U. F. W. A., was elected head of the Women's Section of the Council."

PROTEST AGAINST GRAIN RATE DISCRIMINATION

The Council protested against the discrimination being exercised in certain places on grain shipped to the Pacific coast, urged a reduction in the duty on cattle entering the United States, by reciprocal arrangement, and endorsed the resolution of the Western Livestock Union, asking for a reduction in rates on livestock, and protesting against the proposed increase in rates on stockers and feeders.

George Edwards of Saskatchewan was elected President and A. J. M. Poole of Manitoba was elected Vice-President of the Council for 1926. The Executive of the Council for 1926 consists of C. Rice Jones, G. F. Chipman, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, W. A. Amos and J. A. Maharg.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF 1925 PRESIDENT

It was requested that the Annual Address of W. A. Amos, the President of 1925, be printed in the official newspapers of the farmers' organization, and this address is accordingly published in full below:

As President it is my pleasure to welcome the representatives of organized agriculture in Canada to this, the 17th annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is not possible within the compass of an address of this nature to review in full the history of the past. Much has been accomplished and much still remains to be done.

These are the days of strained industrial relationships, aggravated by post-war depression and everyone is in search of a solution of our varied class ills. Even our recognized leaders in business, finance, agriculture, labor and politics, continue to be at cross-purposes, or are utterly helpless on the deep sea of class confusion. Is it to be wondered at that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with its roots deep in the soil, and with a program intended to stimulate the undivided support of agriculture with a view to solving some of her major problems and thus preserve the basic industry of Canada as a national asset should become the subject of unfair criticism and in some instances of gross misrepresentation? As so often happens, the organization that has the best intentions and most consistently endeavors to realize its aims is subjected to the most strenuous assault and our organization is no exception to the rule.

NATIONAL IN SCOPE AND OUTLOOK

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was established in 1909 for the purpose of providing a channel through which the Provincial farmers' organizations might combine their efforts when dealing with inter-Provincial and national problems. The Council represents the organized farmers in the five most populous Provinces of Canada from Quebec in the East to Alberta in the West, and its affiliated bodies have a combined membership of approximately 130,000 farmers. The Council is thus national in scope and since its inception has been recognized as the body through which the principal farm organizations of the Dominion give united expression to their various views and demands on national questions.

The necessity for a national farmers' organization, such as the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is constantly being demonstrated. Most of the larger problems which confront the agricultural industry, and whose solution is necessary to agricultural prosperity, are of a national, or at least an inter-Provincial character. Transportation questions, including freight, express, lake and ocean rates, the customs tariff, and

(Continued on page 17)

Based on a resolution adopted by the U. F. A. Annual Convention in January last, the following resolution was carried at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Regina last week:

"Whereas in the first draft of the new Canada Grain Act provision was made in section 191 sub-section 2, allowing the farmer to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain would be forwarded; and

"Whereas the section of the Act was amended, withdrawing this right except under certain conditions; and

"Whereas, in the second paragraph of sub-section 2 of section 189, special provision is made for relieving the country elevator from liability for grades and weights;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Council the provision (formerly in section 182) giving the owner of the grain the right to direct his grain to whatever terminal he pleases should be restored, and the special provisions above referred to in sub-section 2 of section 189 should be eliminated from the Act."

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EDITORIAL

LIVESTOCK POOL ANNUAL MEETING MARCH 18th

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., will be held in the offices of the Pool, 501 Agency Building, Edmonton, on Tuesday, March 16th, commencing at 9:30 a.m. This announcement was made by A. R. Claypool, M.L.A., on March 2nd, following an Executive meeting held in Edmonton.

CAMPAIGN ETHICS

Confronted in the Legislative Assembly by a number of serious misstatements made by himself in speeches during the Medicine Hat by-election, and published in the Medicine Hat News, C. S. Pingle, the new member for the constituency, retorted that "the speeches won the election, anyhow." The public owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Pingle for this frank revelation of the standard of political ethics by which Liberal speakers were guided in the election campaign.

* * *

Both C. R. Mitchell and C. S. Pingle are in agreement with the Government as to the wisdom of the policy of discontinuing the old system of seed grain advances and relief. Yet in the Medicine Hat by-election, the Liberals' attack upon the Government centred largely upon this very issue. The Liberal organ in the constituency, of which Mr. Mitchell is one of the principal, perhaps the most influential shareholder, was filled from day to day with such attacks. It is to be hoped that every elector in this constituency and in Bow Valley will be fully advised of the real opinions of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pingle upon this question of seed grain advances and relief before the next election comes. They will certainly not be so informed by the Medicine Hat News, unless we see much mistaken.

* * *

SPRAY LAKES POWER

An appeal is to be made to the Dominion Government by the Alberta Legislative Assembly, for the license to develop Spray Lakes power to be transferred to the Provincial Government.

This is an entirely reasonable demand. Whether the power project is developed in the first instance by the Government or by private capital, the most careful control must be exercised from the outset. The vast reserve of potential water power in the Rockies is the heritage of the people, and whatever the form of the initial development may be, should not pass from effective public control. The Provincial Government is in a far better position to exercise this control than the distant Ottawa Government, because the Legislature and the Cabinet at Edmonton are in close contact with the great body of the people who are actually interested in the development of the undertaking for the public good.

The resolution on the Spray Lakes power project, which will be moved in the Assembly by Premier Brownlee this week, is in the following terms:

1. That the development of the water power resources of the Upper Spray River will not detrimentally affect the scenic beauty of the Banff National Park area.

2. That the industrial growth of the Province and the rapidly increasing demands for power make it essential that this water power site should immediately be made available for development.

3. That the Government of Canada should, therefore, before the close of the present session, make provision for the granting of the necessary license to permit of the development of this water power site.

4. Inasmuch as the terms and conditions affecting the distribution of power from this site vitally affects the people of the Province, the Dominion Government should assign to the Province of Alberta the said water power site in order that the Province may either develop the site as a public utility or effectually control and regulate the distribution of power in the interests of the people of the Province.

* * *

WHY INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BRITAIN?

There are signs and portents of a serious industrial crisis in Great Britain. When it comes, as expected, in the spring of this year, news despatches to the Canadian newspapers will convey perhaps not entirely unbiased versions of its causes. It may be that the British workingman will be charged with laziness, or hysteria, or a tendency to listen to "agitators". It may be that the chief responsibility will be laid at the door of some foreign agency. But here are a few figures from sources recognized as authentic, which may shed some light on the matter:

In the three years from 1922 to 1925, the profits of 1,606 joint stock companies, the principal business concerns of Great Britain, have increased by 58 per cent. The rate of profit is still rising.

During the same period of three years, the wages bill has been reduced by over £4,000,000 a week, or £208,000,000 per annum (in dollars, approximately $1,040,000,000 per annum). The rate of wages is still declining.

The first set of figures is taken from the London "Economist", a matter-of-fact newspaper whose statistical accuracy and freedom from propagandist tendencies is universally recognized.

The second set of figures, concerning the deflation of wages, is from the "Ministry of Labor Gazette", an official British Government publication.

When a crisis comes in Britain, Canadians who wish to appraise its causes calmly, and without prejudice, would be well advised to keep these figures in mind. It will be well to remember also, that wage-earners and earners of small salaries, whose standards of living have been seriously lowered, constitute the vast majority of the people of Great Britain, just as the farmers do in Canada, while the classes whose standards of living have advanced, are a very small minority.

The large increase in business profits, parallel with a precipitate decline in the standard of living of the masses of the people, and the swelling of the army of the unemployed to well over a million, may, after all, provide a more accurate index to the causes of unrest than the stock phrases about "agitators".

Development of Agriculture During Past Year Reviewed by George Hoadley in Address in Alberta Legislature

Total Value of Farm Production Was $255,000,000 in 1925, Including Wheat Crop of 103,000,000 Bushels Valued at $115,000,000—New Policy Adopted for Dry Area, in Place of Seed Grain and Relief. Meets With General Approval

Closing the debate on the address in the Legislative Assembly, on February 26th, George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, stated that the crop year of 1925 was "one of the best in the history of the Province." Though the harvest and threshing weather was unfavorable, resulting in much low grade grain, "yet a good average yield, combined with substantial prices, brought a greater average return than from most previous years.

"Based on a fair market value, the total value of all Alberta agricultural products in 1925 was estimated to be $255,000,000, one of the highest production levels ever reached in the Province. The wheat crop, which averaged 18 bushels over 5,719,000 acres, providing a total yield of about 103,000,000 bushels, 9,000,000 of which will be seed, was the second largest produced by the Province. It was valued at $115,000,000. All field crops totalled in value $148,000,000, and forage crops were valued at $46,000,000.

OUTSTANDING TRIUMPH OF ALBERTA BUTTER

"The dairy industry did not make the progress during 1925 recorded in other recent years, for two good reasons. One logical result of a period of high grain prices is the neglect of the dairy cow on the farm. Another reason for the 1925 decline was the effect of the dry weather in July on pastures. Increases in prices, however, kept the total value of dairy products up to the former years, namely, about $23,000,000. It is interesting to note, too, that Alberta butter continues in the front rank with respect to quality. During 1925, Alberta butter exhibits took 28 per cent. of the prizes in 11 exhibitions in Canada, and 32 per cent. of all first prizes. The outstanding feature last year, however, was the winning of the gold medal for the best exhibit of salted butter among all the units of the British Empire, by an exhibit from the Edmonton plant of the P. Burns Co., at the dairy show in London. This was an outstanding triumph for Alberta butter. Our exports of butter to foreign markets have continued to be as heavy in proportion as in the past few years.

"The Department has joined with the Dairymen's Association of the Province in conducting competitions amongst boys and girls. The Dairymen's Association offers substantial prizes, for boys and girls, to be competed for at the time of the Dairymen's Convention. Judging competitions in dairy cattle and essays on subjects related to dairying and for the best demonstrations in the type, feeding, care and management of the dairy cow, and also demonstration in the handling of dairy products, are held.

"The Department through its district agriculturists and school of agriculture, trained 18 teams of boys and girls this year in dairying, all of which took part in the annual competition at the time of the Convention. The object is to create a greater interest in dairying amongst the boys and girls.

Covering practically the whole field of the activities of the Department of Agriculture during the past year, George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, in the debate on the address on Friday of last week, indicated that while this Department, in common with others, has considerably reduced expenditures during the past few years, the services given to the industry of agriculture have actually been increased.

In the section of the report dealing with the problem of the dry area, the Minister announced that 1,305 families and 2,216 carloads of settlers' effects have been moved to districts where farming conditions are more favorable. Following upon consultations with the Dominion Government, a joint committee which has been working on the problem of the dry districts has set aside a definite area which has been practically depopulated, with a view to arrangements being made for the leasing of small areas to farmers who will undertake to grow corn, sweet clover and suitable grasses as winter feed for their stock. "In this way," said Mr. Hoadley, "we believe we have instituted a much more effective policy than the one previously followed of supplying seed grain and relief year after year, and in this new policy we have the support of practically every farmer in the district and all other interested people who have given this whole question any serious consideration." There is a total of $4,445,295.40 still due to the Provincial Government in connection with advances of seed grain and relief under the former policy.

Mr. Hoadley's speech is given, almost in full, on this and following pages.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN POULTRY PRODUCTION

"Poultry production showed a slight falling off during the past year, for obvious reasons, but the total value of all poultry products is placed at $8,000,000 and it is interesting to note that the egg production alone is valued at $5,000,000.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PRODUCTION

"Some new items of production rapidly gaining ground in this Province are worthy of special note.

"The lowly bee is coming into its own in Alberta. A few years ago scarcely any honey was produced. In 1924 we produced about 50,000 lbs. The past year this was more than doubled, some 115,000 lbs. being produced, valued at about $23,000. Three apiaries alone in the Lethbridge district produced the great proportion of this, one producing 62,000 lbs., or about 30 tons. It is significant that two of the best known bee experts on the continent visited Alberta recently to investigate the possibilities of the honey industry and to lend encouragement to the farmers in getting into the business. One was C. B. Gooderham, Dominion apiarist, who was present at the recent convention of bee keepers at Lethbridge. The other was Frank C. Pellatt, editor of the American Bee Journal, and one of the best known authorities anywhere on the subject. Mr. Pellatt toured all parts of the Province even to the Peace River country, and bore testimony to the great possibilities for the industry in Alberta.

FODDER CORN IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

"The rapid development of fodder corn as a crop in Southern Alberta has been remarkable. Four years ago we had but 14,000 acres in corn. This increased to 53,000 acres, then to 67,000 acres and last year we definitely established the corn belt in Alberta with 73,000 acres in crop, and the first Provincial corn show, which was held at Lethbridge and was most successful. There is no question that the production of fodder corn on this increasing scale is to be a very strong factor in assisting us to a solution of the problems of the drought areas.

200,000 HEAD OF CATTLE EXPORTED

"During last year some 15,000 horses and approximately 200,000 head of cattle were exported from the Province to the world's markets.

REDUCED EXPENDITURE; CONTINUED SERVICE

"The Department of Agriculture, in company with other Departments, has considerably reduced expenditures in the past three years. Nevertheless the Department continues to carry on extensive services for the benefit of the industry of agriculture, and has even been able to increase these services, without undue increase in expenditure.

"The amount expended by the Department in 1921 was $753,721.54, and in 1924, $550,960.77, a reduction of $202,660.77.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE ENROLMENT 363

"Three schools of agriculture are now operating at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion. The total enrolment in the present term at these three schools is 363. This is almost as great an enrolment as was being taken care of when the six schools were operating, and is an average of 126 per school.

"In 1921-22 the enrolments totalled 318, as follows: Olds 114; Raymond 54; Claresholm 59; Vermilion 38; Gleichen 27; Youngstown 26.

"In 1925-26 the enrolments are: Claresholm 92; Vermilion 83; Olds 188. Total 363.

"The growth of the school fairs during the past three or four years has been significant. Last year 107 fairs were held, seeds being distributed to 40,000 children. As much corn is being given out as we can secure.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

"Another activity which has been strongly encouraged during the past two years and has grown rapidly, is the boys' and girls' club work. The work is conducted through district agriculturists, school fairs, calf and swine clubs and dairy classes. Eleven swine clubs were operated, with co-operation of the Dominion Government, and the two railway companies. The Provincial Department does the organization and educational work. One of the successful clubs was the calf club at Lethbridge last year, when 32 calves reared by boys and girls were exhibited at the Lethbridge exhibition. The Dominion Government has been paying a substantial amount of the prize money and the railway companies have assisted with trophies and free trips to the Provincial shows for competitors and to the Royal show for the winners.

SYSTEM OF DISTRICT AGRICULTURISTS

"We are proceeding slowly but surely to build up a system of district agriculturists throughout the Province. We now have seven of these at work, at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Raymond, Sutherwick, Vermilion, Grande Prairie, all doing excellent work in advancing the various branches of agriculture among the farmers. Mr. Murray at Medicine Hat and Mr. Freng at Lethbridge have had outstanding success with the introduction of fodder crops in the south, and Mr. Freng with his work in the irrigation districts. He has two assistants.

"We commenced using seven extra agriculturists on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project last summer, to assist the occupants of the farms in creating a system in the distribution of water, and we propose to give this assistance as long as necessary.

COST OF SEED GRAIN AND FEED IN DRY AREA

"The Provincial Government still has outstanding in the dry areas the following:

"Seed grain, $1,847,934.52; relief, $1,119,552.57; total, $2,968,487.09. These accounts include interest to August 31st, 1925.

"This seed grain and relief was supplied by the Department of Agriculture to residents of unorganized districts and also the amount of $3,506,608.51 (including interest to December 31st, 1925), covering guarantees made good by the Provincial Government in connection with the advances of seed grain and relief made by organized municipalities. This makes a total of $6,465,395.60 still due the Provincial Government.

"After a thorough investigation it was decided to discontinue the policy of supplying seed grain and relief and to arrange for assistance to settlers who wished to move from the dry districts to districts where farming conditions had been generally more favorable. Under this plan 1,500 families and 2,216 carloads of settlers' effects have been moved. Reports from these settlers show that practically all of them are making good in their new locations. By giving this assistance many of these settlers who would otherwise have left the country have been kept here and will be of value to the Province in their new districts.

VALUE OF DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT

"For the further purpose of assisting the farmers who had suffered from drought conditions in the South country, the Debt Adjustment Act was passed and this act has been of great benefit to many of those farmers in enabling them to pay off their indebtedness without unnecessary legal costs being added and has been responsible for keeping many farmers on their farms who otherwise would have been closed out by their creditors.

"For the purpose of assisting farmers who wished to continue in the dry district and to enable them to work out a method of farming that would be successful, the Government appointed district agriculturists who have been employed continuously in that district and who have succeeded with the help of these farmers in demonstrating that crop, sweet clover and different grasses can be grown successfully with the proper cultivation in many parts of the dry area. James Murray at Medicine Hat and M. L. Freng at Lethbridge have both done very valuable work along this line. These men have been given assistants during the summer and during the past year a total of thirteen men were employed (six of these were supplied by the Dominion Government) on this work in assisting settlers in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district.

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

"For the purpose of working out a permanent policy for the districts that have been abandoned by settlers we had a number of consultations with the representatives of the Dominion Government and a joint committee representing the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government has been appointed and is now working on this problem.

DEFINITE AREA HAS BEEN CHOSEN

"A definite area has been chosen, namely the territory lying East of Range 11, and between the Red Deer and the South Saskatchewan rivers. This area has been practically depopulated so far as farmers are concerned, and an effort is being made to secure control of this land, quite a large area of which is now held by loan companies, the banks and other interests with a view to leasing small areas to farmers who would undertake to carry on work in the way of growing corn, sweet clover and grasses suited to the district with a view to providing winter feed for their stock. Preference would, of course, be made to farmers who had remained in the area and who wished to engage in this kind of work.

"In this way, we feel that we have instituted a much more effective policy than the one previously followed of supplying seed grain and relief year after year, and in this new policy we have the support of practically every farmer in the district and all other interested people who have given this whole question any serious consideration.

SHORT COURSES PROVE SUCCESSFUL

"The Department continues to hold short courses for farmers at various points in the Province, with considerable success. For three years it has assisted in special short courses for irrigation farmers at Lethbridge. Short courses on general farming topics have been held at other points. Just now a special forage crop car is being operated in the south, and will be on the road seven weeks, with experts in charge distributing seed for grain and fodder crops, at cost. Large numbers of farmers are taking advantage of this car.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

"Arrangements were made to offer special scholarships at the schools of agriculture for winners in boys' and girls' work in the Province. These will be given to the boy and girl having the best standing in the two weeks' courses held for school fair winners, to the best standing girl in the girls' club and to the best standing boy and girl in the farm young people's class at the University in June. The scholarship will include one term at one of the agricultural schools free of any cost whatsoever to the scholars selected.

TO OBVIATE WASTE OF T. B. TEST

"One of the most important activities of the branch has been the investigation of animal diseases by the Provincial veterinarian. Important research work is now under way in connection with tuberculosis in cattle. The Department has taken the stand that the present wasteful system of destruction of cattle under the T. B. test, whereby some of the finest herds in the Province have been decimated, might be obviated by the use of vaccine for preventive purposes, and research work into the efficacy of vaccines which have been the discovery of famous French physicians is now under way under the direction of the Department and University.

"To show the extent of the destruction under the present T. B. test directed by the Dominion Government, the official records show that since 1918, when the T. B. test was put into operation by the Dominion, over 50,000 cattle with a total value of over $4,000,000 have been

(Continued on page 20)

Address in Reply to Speech From the Throne Adopted Without Division in the Legislative Assembly

Liberals Offer No Challenge to Government in Assembly, Following Two Weeks' Debate—Newly-Elected Member for Medicine Hat Unable to Defend on Floor of Legislature Statements Made During Campaign for Purpose of Securing Votes

Special Correspondence.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted without division on Friday, Feb. 20th. The committees of the Legislature, including the committee on redistribution, are this week engaged in the discussion of much of the important work of the session.

Important Program of Highways Work Outlined by Ross

Construction Must Be Carried on Vigorously Again This Year in Order That Alberta May Win the Federal Grant

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 22.—An outline of the highways program of the Government, which is to be continued during the present year with increased activity in order that Alberta may be able to take full advantage of the Federal Government grant within the four-year period, was given during today's sitting by Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, spoke during the day, revealing the improved condition of the municipalities of the Province. L. A. Giroux, Liberal member for Grouard, and W. G. Farquharson, U. F. A. member for Rimbone, gave well delivered speeches during the day.

PRESS STATEMENT NOT CORRECT

Following the opening of the sitting, C. E. Mitchell said the statement had been made in the newspapers that he had absented himself from the meetings of the redistribution committee. This was not correct, as he had attended every meeting of the main committee but one. He was not a member of the sub-committee.

In opening his speech, Mr. Giroux congratulated the mover and seconder of the address, especially the seconder, Mr. Cook, on his frank and courageous speech. He was sorry, however, that Mr. Cook had "revised" his remarks on immigration.

Mr. Cook interjected that not he, but the press, had revised this portion of his speech, which statement was accepted by Mr. Giroux.

The member for Grouard congratulated the Premier on his appointment. Mr. Brownlee's first action had been to go to Ottawa to resume negotiations regarding the Natural Resources and the railway situation. Mr. Giroux regretted that no statement had as yet been made as to these negotiations, especially in regard to the Government's relations with the Royal Bank, in reference to the railways. The people of the North were anxious to have this matter settled, and to find out what transportation rates they could get.

Mr. Giroux said the people of the North country were satisfied with the present rate, and wanted it made permanent. The agreement should bind the company who took over the road, to ultimately construct a road to the coast.

The budget surplus was an agreeable surprise, but was not altogether to be wondered at in view of the indirect taxation put on the people by the Government.

A new Tax Recovery Act should be framed, because people could still lose their lands by the mistakes of officials. Mr. Giroux congratulated the Government and the Minister of Public Works on their scheme to extend a motor road to Peace River via Great Slave Lake, and trusted the road could be completed this fall. He also congratulated the Pools on their success, and trusted they would take more interest in the North country. Some of the organizers had been more anxious to promote the views of the Conservative party than the interests of the Pool. He was glad this matter had been taken up by Mr. Stevens, for the Livestock Pool, and he had accompanied Mr. Stevens in touring his constituency.

Mr. Giroux protested against the present system of taxing furs. George Hoadley, in reply, said the Government recognized a difficulty, and were prepared to meet it by organizing a system of selling the furs through the Government at bare cost, which was practically a Pool.

Mr. Giroux did not consider the time opportune for redistribution. Redistribution should be based on area, and other considerations, as well as population. The burden of redistribution should be even on all members. The member for a rural constituency had a much harder task than the city member.

Mr. Giroux disagreed with the resolution of the U. F. W. A. against group colonization. If those people who colonized in groups had a chance to keep what was most dear to them, they would make better Canadians. He trusted the U. F. W. A. would rescind this resolution.

They started the highways program appeals from the decisions of the Liquor Board and Utilities Commission.

DESCRIBES U. F. A. AS A "TAMMANY MACHINE"

Mr. Giroux questioned whether the Government had co-operated with other classes than farmers or treated them fairly, and whether fair treatment had been given to farming communities which were not U. F. A. The U. F. A., in Mr. Giroux's opinion, was a "Tammany Machine." He preferred Mr. Drury of Ontario, and his views, to those dominant in the farmers' organization in this Province.

ROSS OUTLINES POLICY OF DEPARTMENT

Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, after complimenting C. S. Pingle on his re-entry to the Assembly, twitted R. C. Marshall, Calgary Liberal member, on having said that this Government would never balance the budget.

The surplus announced this week had been the only genuine surplus there had ever been in the Province. One of the greatest assets to the Province was good roads. The highway bill had come in for criticism when the bill was first introduced but Mr. Mitchell was claiming credit for it now. When the present Government took office in 1921, no effort had been made to take advantage of the Federal highways grant, and it took some time to get the grant through.

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FEDERAL GRANT

They started the highways programme in 1923, and during last year they had built 600 miles of road, and gravelled 340. This year they proposed to do even a greater amount of road work

Seek the Extension of Highway to St. Paul

Extension of a main highway from Edmonton to St. Paul, and if possible as far as Cold Lake, was urged upon Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, by a deputation of settlers from those districts Wednesday morning.

The Minister promised special grants for the opening and improvement of the municipal roads in the region affected, but could not promise a definite location for the road. He recognized the need of better roads in this district.

PREMIER NOT IMPRESSED

A deputation representing the Alberta branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association interviewed the Cabinet Wednesday morning, urging objections to the eight hour law as applied to seasonal industries, such as logging, lumbering, dairying and cement. They also objected to the application of a minimum wage of $12.50 for boys.

The Premier said that eighty per cent. of the industrial establishments of the Province had voluntarily accepted the eight hour day, and he would like to have definite evidence as to how the eight hour day would adversely affect the remainder. He was not impressed by some of the arguments presented.

The Government, however, were not increasing the amount this year on account of the approaching election, but merely continuing the policy of former years in order to take advantage of the Federal grant within the four-year period.

NEW ROADS TO BE BUILT

The backbone of the highways system was from Athabasca to the boundary. Last year the section between Carlston and the boundary had been completed. They had had results in a tremendous increase in tourist traffic, and last season 22,000 cars passed through the east gate at Banff Park. The work done by the Government had encouraged the Municipalities to make better roads.

The necessity of building highways to encourage settlement had not been overlooked. The Minister was glad to have the commendation of the member for Grouard for this work. The High Prairie and Sawrib road would be completed this summer, and it was hoped this summer to have a highway completed from Edmonton to the Peace River country.

The road they were constructing to Peace River was 320 miles, as against 310 by the alternative route, and the Government were constructing the road by Green Court, Sturgeon Lake and Grande Prairie. The grade from Kinuso to Fort Assiniboia would be very heavy, and Mr. Johnston, the engineer, would not recommend it.

JASPER HIGHWAY THIS SUMMER

In 1922 the furthest one could get from Edmonton west was Entwistle, 99 miles. Now, road traffic was only 25 miles from Jasper Park, or 186 miles from Edmonton. It was hoped to complete the road to Jasper by this fall.

ROADS TO MARKET GRAIN

North and west of St. Paul, some of the people were hauling grain a distance of 40 miles, over very bad roads, and the Government proposed to spend a considerable amount to make this a market road.

They expected to do some work on the Medicine Hat-Havre highway this summer.

Mr. Ross hoped the Opposition would not be too critical of the estimates for road work. In reply, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said there would not be much objection from the Opposition if the plans were as outlined.

1925 PRODUCTION IS RECORD

According to Bradstreet's, the total revenue for the Province in 1925 was $398,000,000, as compared with $373,000,000 in 1924, and $221,000,000 in 1922. In spite of the allegations re group government, etc., we seemed to be doing well, said the Minister.

A reference by Mr. Ross to the Opposition Leader having said the Province was going further into debt every year, drew from Mr. Mitchell the comment that he "must be quoting Mr. McGillivray."

PROGRESS OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Stating that the first well was drilled in 1898, the history of the 1914 oil boom with its frenzied speculation was recounted. The Minister went on to say that more oil was produced in Alberta last year than in all the rest of Canada. A total of 180,000 barrels, equal to 700,000 of crude oil, was produced in that year. We had 80,000 square miles of oil bearing strata and 20,000 square miles of petroleum area. Eighty oil companies were operating under Provincial charter, with a capitalization of from $55,000,000 to $60,000,000. Many companies were operating under Dominion charter, with a probable capitalization of $90,000,000. Fifty-five wells will be drilled in the Province during the current year, Mr. Ross stated.

In answer to a question, the Minister said he expected that legislation would be brought in dealing with oil, but that would be discussed later.

Mr. Mitchell interposed that information should be given early if the suggested co-operation was to be expected.

Mr. Ross again drew the fire of the Opposition Leader when he referred to the quiescence of the Opposition on the by-election, Mr. Mitchell stating that the last word had not been said on that yet.

HOW RECONCILE THE TWO POSITIONS

Mr. Giroux had stated that as the Government had a surplus they should reduce taxes, and at the same time was pressing for railway development in his part of the Province. How could he reconcile the two positions?

Referring to Mr. Bowen's statement that labor and farmers were only united by political expediency, Mr. Ross said there was no reason why farmer, labor and other occupations should not co-operate. By co-operation, more social measures had been passed in four years than in all the previous history of the Province. He would have no hesitation in saying that to the country when the elections came round.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Dealing with unemployment, Mr. Ross did not believe that there was more unemployment than in former years, though there were more men registered at the bureaus. He thought, in fact, there was less. Unemployment was an unfortunate fact, and he was afraid that we would have it with us for years to come. The only way to obviate it was to have industries established that would provide steady employment. Farming and coal mining, as presently conducted, did not do this.

The Provincial Government were looking after destitute single men, and the Municipalities after the married men. They had been unable to get Ottawa to do anything in the matter. Fortunately the mild winter had alleviated distress. While there were some cases of malingering, yet nearly all the men who were unemployed were in genuine need, and the opinions of some of their extreme leaders did not represent the men as a whole. The program of public works instituted by the Government had assisted in giving employment.

Mr. Ross concluded by pleading for a little more team work between all the members of the Assembly.

FARQUHARSON ON DOUBLE STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

W. G. Farquharson, U.F.A., member for Ribstone, followed Alex. Ross, and in introduction stated that he had followed closely the activities of some of the members, and he wondered sometimes whether the people were getting their money's worth in toto. For-

Press Gallery Comment

By JOHN MACKENZIE

Supporters of the old line political parties have for a year past announced on platforms and in the press that the present Government is incompetent and that what is wanted is "a business administration." Yet all through the two weeks' debate on the address from the throne, while every member of the opposition but two spoke, there was hardly a breath of criticism of the administrative departments of the Government and no suggestion of extravagance or inefficiency. As Premier Brownlee said: "The test of a Government is its ability to administer," and on this test the U.F.A. Government comes out on top.

The contrast between the administrative record of this Government and the last has been so marked that the Liberals spent much of their time attempting to explain away their 1921 and earlier records, but with very little success.

The main criticisms of the Government have been: the change in Premiership, the withholding of by-elections, and the theory of group representation. These are not matters of administration, but of policy, and these criticisms were fully answered in the course of the debate.

"Won the Election, Anyhow"

When C. S. Pingle was confronted by V. W. Smith with statements made by himself during the Medicine Hat election, and published by the Medicine Hat News, as to the telephone pole purchases of the Liberal regime, Mr. Pingle did not attempt to defend these, but said "Well, the speeches won the election, anyhow." No comment is necessary.

Jos. Dechene, the long-winded orator from Beaver River, was told Friday by Geo. Hoadley that if he went over the same ground on his farm as often as he went over the same ground in his speech, the farm should be extremely well cultivated.

The redistribution committee is having a difficult time endeavoring to rearrange the boundaries of constituencies. If, as Alex. Moore, U. F. A., Cochrane, said, the average cost per constituent of the services of the member is only 20 cents per annum, the reduction in the number of members is not a vital question.

A Faithful Attendant

A faithful attendant of the sessions is E. C. Fisher, the organizer of the Liberal party in this Province, who every day occupies a seat in the public gallery. The other day, under the spell of Alex. Moore's oratory, he fell asleep and had to be rather forcibly awakened. We sympathize with him. "Poor Fish—so!"

Presentation to Greenfield

The esteem in which former Premier Greenfield is held by the Civil Service was demonstrated on Friday, when he was presented with a beautifully jewelled gold watch, subscribed for by civil servants all over the Province. A previous presentation of a case of pipes was made some time ago. Mr. Greenfield expressed himself as deeply touched by this evidence of his popularity with the members of the service.

instance, Liberal members were trying to make the people believe that members of the Government were trying to maintain a double moral standard, one for public life and one for private life, and that the declaration that there was a budget surplus was a deception.

The greatest criticism yet offered of the Government was that they were lending their support to the principle of co-operative government. Mr. Farquharson favored the application of the Wheat Pool Board surplus to the reduction of the bonded debt of the Province. Money for promotion of co-operative marketing should come out of the general revenue of the Province.

LIBERALS UNDULY CONCERNED ABOUT MORTGAGE COMPANIES

The Opposition were worrying more about the rights of mortgage companies than about the farm credits scheme. Mortgage companies were well satisfied with present conditions in Alberta.

The competitive system entailed waste, as proof of which Mr. Farquharson instanced the banking business. He agreed that present farming methods forced farmers to employ farm labor at high rates for two or three months each year, with consequent unemployment later, but the farmers were paying the costs of unemployment in their taxes and in other ways.

In conclusion, Mr. Farquharson suggested that the people should be prepared for a more direct system of taxation.

FINANCIAL SITUATION REVIEWED BY TREASURER

That there was a real surplus, and that those who doubted would have ample opportunity later to dispute it, was the introductory remark of R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, in his speech on the address debate, delivered at the Monday evening session.

A surplus was not always a benefit, as it encouraged people to suggest schemes for spending money, and he had already received many requests for additional appropriations.

PART OF CONSIDERED PLAN

The present surplus had been arrived at as part of a considered plan. During the previous years, when the economic situation of the people was difficult, the Government did not consider it right to levy additional taxation, and lower the morale of the Province, but now that normal revenue was being obtained, the situation had righted itself.

The Government had been accused of levying more taxation than Saskatchewan, but Saskatchewan had no railway problem. Alberta had in round figures to expend a million dollars a year to meet railway bonds and interest, and the two additional taxes not imposed in Saskatchewan, gasoline and amusement, only brought in half a million dollars.

GOOD POSITION OF MUNICIPALITIES

The total collections by the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1925 were $3,-189,000, as compared with $2,872,600 in 1924. The staff of the Department was now 75, as compared with 114 in 1921, a good example of economy and efficiency combined.

The Equalization Board had arrived at a basis of production in computing land values, which was the only proper method.

During the past year only forty municipalities had defaulted from the banks, and only twenty-nine were owing the banks anything at the close of the year.

The average mill rate in the drought area was now only 2%, as compared with 5 in 1921, the total being $214,000 as compared with $445,000 in 1921.

NEARLY $200,000 SAVING ON INSPECTORS

An Edmonton member, Mr. Bowen, had complained that the hotels of the Province were cluttered up with Government inspectors. If that were so, under the former regime they must have slept outdoors, for there were 138 in 1921, as compared with 106 now, and the payroll was less by $59,200. Travelling expenses of these inspectors were less by $133,555, so that there was a total saving of $190,800 annually.

ONLY AWAITING ACTION AT OTTAWA

"The Government are champing at the bit and ready to go," was the answer given to Mr. Mitchell, when he asked if the Government would be able to proceed with their farm loan bill without an adjournment of the Assembly. The Government position was stated by Mr. Reid as being that they expected the bill would be introduced in the Dominion House shortly, and this would give them enough information to proceed with their own. The loaning of rural credits was the duty of the Dominion, not of the Province, but the Province would co-operate in every possible way. A progressive scheme of farm loans would be one of the greatest things ever accomplished in Canada, he declared amid applause from the Farmer benches. Many who were in difficulties now on account of the high interest rates would be able with cheaper rates to make good. It was intended to frame the act so that this class would be able to take advantage of it and liquidate their present loans.

EDMONTON MEMBER IN HUMOROUS MOOD

The members were repaid for their devotion to duty in attending the first night session by the address of J. W. Heffernan, Liberal, Edmonton, who occupied the Assembly for an hour, concluding at 10.30, and gave as many laughs to his audience as they could have got if they had spent the corresponding time at downtown vaudeville. It is true that he did once chide the back benchers for acting like schoolboys, but he was not at all severe with them, and a little repartee with Sam Brown, of High River, was all to the good.

Mr. Heffernan did pay a high, and evidently sincere, tribute to the Premier, for his ability and sincerity. He was glad to see co-operation practiced by the farmers in putting a lawyer at their head and commended them for it. "Mr. Brownlee could exist without the Government, but the Government could not exist without Mr. Brownlee," said the member. His principal complaint was that there were too many lawyers in the employ of the Attorney-General's Department, and in addition they spent too much money in hiring lawyers to travel all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. McGillivray had done very well out of the present Government. When challenged by the Premier to prove his figures as to the number actually employed, Mr. Heffernan started with ten, which figure was whittled down considerably as a result of the Premier's questioning.

PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT AID TO POOLS

The Edmonton member criticised the Department for giving their services to the co-operative Pools, and the Premier replied that they stood on their own feet. The Government had given them advice on organizing, and they offered no apologies for it. Mr. Heffernan thought the Department might as well do the work of everybody in the Province as do it for the Pools.

Mr. Heffernan then went on to advise farm members on the principle of proper farming, adjuring them to get along with less land, and farm intensively, when they would not require farm loans. He wanted to see ten million people in this Province, instead of 600,000.

Government Support to Farmers' Pools Fully Justified

Enzenauer Says Policy of U. F. A. Government Entirely Warranted—Moore, Pearson, Henry and V. W. Smith Speak in Debate

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 23.—At the opening of the Assembly today the Leader of the Opposition asked for definite information regarding the progress of negotiations with regard to the Northern railways.

The Premier replied that all the information, except that of a confidential nature, would be brought down at the earliest possible date.

McGILLIVRAY'S FEES FOR LEGAL SERVICES

Answers to questions put by Mr. Dechene, so far the most persistent interrogator in the Assembly, showed that the firm of McGillivray & Helman had received $32,622.79 in the past four years, all but $302.00 being for criminal cases. All accounts owing this firm had been paid. The Mr. McGillivray of the firm, was, as far as the Premier knew, the present leader of the Conservative Party in the Province.

ENZENAUER ON FARMER'S SHARE IN GOVERNMENT

F. J. Enzenauer, U. F. A., Alexandra, in resuming the debate on the address on Tuesday afternoon, said so far the Opposition had "not done much else but raise objections." The farmers were entitled to a heavy share of the Government, on account of their numbers, but also on account of their value in producing an exportable surplus, without which the Province could not exist and pay its debts.

The farmers had felt a number of years ago that they were not properly represented in the Government of the Province.

Nearly everyone in the Province, rural and urban, had been interested in farming at one time or another, some of these being only interested to the point of offering advice. Much talk had been made in this Assembly about co-operation. Co-operation should be described as "an intelligent analysis of our collective needs."

GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED IN SUPPORTING POOLS

The function of the Government was to be a referee in the economic field, and for that reason the Government was

justified in supporting the various Pools, said Mr. Ensminger. He found that the urban people seemed to be afraid of more competition in the cities, but the farmers welcomed more farmers, so long as conditions are right for the people coming in.

CLASSES SHOULD GET TOGETHER

In times of depression the farmers suffered more than the others, because of want of organization. "Then we heard of priorities and other claims to harass the farmers. The various classes should get together and analyse the economic situation, to ensure prosperity to the people."

The cost of professional services was too high. The tariff raised the cost of production 25 per cent. A resolution from this Assembly would let the people of Eastern Canada know what we thought of the tariff.

Mr. Ensminger took issue with Mr. Heffernan in wanting to confine farmers to a quarter-section apiece. It was the larger farmers who produced the exportable surplus, on which the solvency of Alberta depended.

ALEX. MOORE ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY

Alex. Moore, U. F. A. (Cochrane) said the Government policy was complete and well-conceived, and it would receive 100 per cent. support from his side of the Assembly, and also a considerable amount from the other side.

With regard to the Spray Lakes scheme, Mr. Moore was not particular whether it was developed by public or private enterprise, but he wanted to see the undertaking started. It would mean a great deal to the Province.

The member for Cochrane believed that if the previous administration had kept the telephones out of politics the finances would be in better shape. The present administration had improved matters considerably, but the present telephone rates were not high enough to pay the deficit.

Mr. Mitchell asked if Mr. Moore was proclaiming the Government policy. The speaker replied that he was not.

Mr. Moore believed that the telephone debt should be written down to replacement cost, and the balance charged to the public debt. Answering Mr. Mitchell as to the value of the system, he said "I would guarantee to take a contract to rebuild the lines at less than their capitalization cost." The mortgage situation was to him as "clear as mud" after the explanations given, and he did not believe that enough information was given yet in order to vote intelligently.

Instead of cutting down the number of members, the constituencies should be realigned to make it easier for the men with the large constituency.

Messrs. White and Marshall, Calgary members, repudiated a statement made by Mr. Moore as to city members not doing as much work as country members. Mr. Moore did not withdraw.

A somewhat lengthy argument took place between Mr. Moore and the Calgary members regarding this point, and the Speaker was called to interfere. Mr. Moore said he could not take the decision of the Calgary Board of Trade regarding redistribution. He would take the press gallery in preference.

Regarding indemnities, he said the cost to the electors was only 35 cents per member, and that it was surely worth that amount to the electors. Mr. Moore

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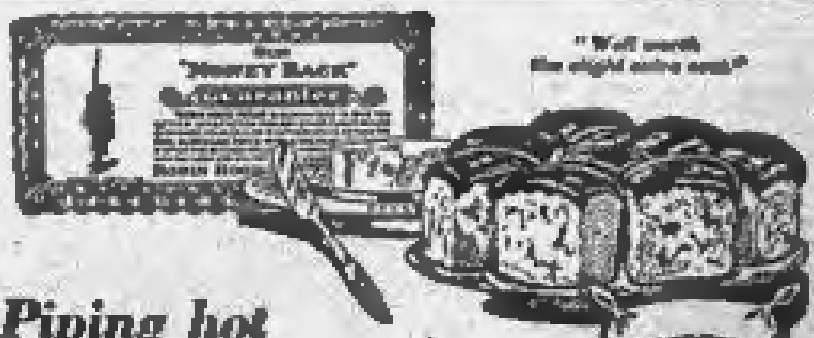

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concluded with a plea for consideration of other things besides population in redistribution.

INDEPENDENT MEMBER STATES VIEWS

R. Pearson, Independent (Calgary), said that while he had taken no part in the debate on the subject, he did not agree with Mr. Ensmenger's ideas on group organization for political purposes. While he was a graduate in philosophy, he could not understand the philosophy of the Alexandra member.

Two men might live on adjoining farms, and yet hold entirely different views on every subject. We believed in majority rule, yet at the same time the foundation of successful democracy lay in respect for the rights of minorities.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIER

Mr. Pearson congratulated Mr. Brownlee on his attainment of the office of Premier. He had known the Premier as a young man, which he still was, and believed Mr. Brownlee would do his own thinking, and arrive at his own conclusions. He was a man of ability, industry and sincerity, and would go far in the Government of the Province and of the Dominion.

BURDEN OF THE RAILWAY DEBTS

Notwithstanding the declaration of a surplus, justified by the present accounting system, the Province still had a deficit of approximately $2,000,000. The railway situation was responsible for this. Last year they had a debt of $33,500,000. This year it would be $35,500,000, and there is nothing to show in capital investment for the increase. This "little fact within the fact" would cause a lot of trouble to the Province if energetic measures were not taken to deal with it. There would be another half million deficit if the proper amount was put into the telephone sinking fund. We should not rest until we were meeting all our obligations.

The member differed with some who had spoken on the question of priorities. It was a matter of the sanctity of contract, and he thought leaders should be assured that no legislation passed should alter existing contracts. He favored the wiping out of the amusement tax and the wild lands tax. The coal tax was another unfair tax, and the sooner we dropped these the better.

With regard to redistribution, Mr. Pearson held no brief for the Calgary Board of Trade, but thought their suggestions for redistribution were very fair, and he believed the map they used was the work of Mr. J. T. Shaw, an eminently fair man. He favored a non-political commission and a reduction of from eleven to fifteen seats.

HENRY COMMENDS GOVERNMENT FOR SURPLUS

W. T. Henry, Liberal (Edmonton), who followed, considered the Government had been well criticised already, and so he would not criticise them. He commended them for the surplus. It would do more to hearten the people of the Province than anything they had done before. The Minister of Public Works was to be commended for the road construction program, and Mr. Henry was glad to see that Jasper Park would be accessible by cars.

BELIEVES CROSSED BALLOTS SHOULD BE COUNTED

Many electors, under proportional representation, had lost their ballot by reason of marking a cross instead of a figure. As in Dominion elections and in plebiscites the cross was still used, the figure system was confusing to some voters, and he thought a ballot should not be disqualified when marked with a cross.

In speaking of the proposed Spray Lakes development, Mr. Henry suggested that the Province allow the Calgary Power Company to develop Spray Lakes to the extent that they could supply the City of Calgary. Hydro-electric could not compete in centres distant from the plant, with coal and gas.

Geo. Hoadley asked if Mr. Henry favored the Provincial ownership of the lease, and he answered, "I do."

Much had been said regarding rural and urban co-operation, and in this regard Mr. Henry said that the action of Edmonton citizens in raising $60,000 to further the successful settlement of Northern Alberta was a real form of co-operation.

MITCHELL APPARENTLY DISAPPOINTED BY SURPLUS

Following Mr. Henry's constructive speech, V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, deprecated the purely destructive criticism of some of the members of the Opposition who had spoken. This sort of criticism was not in the interests of the Province or of its people. All the people who had the interests of the Province at heart should be only too glad to hear a surplus announced, but he regretted to see that the leader of the Opposition apparently did not feel that way about it.

MILLION DOLLAR PURCHASE TO HELP "SOLDIERS"

The Opposition were still trying to justify their position in regard to the million dollars' worth of poles, bought at peak prices and left on the hands of the Province in 1921, after the election.

Producing a copy of the Medicine Hat News, dated Sept. 25, 1925, Mr. Smith quoted extensively from a speech made in Medicine Hat by C. S. Pingle, wherein it was said that the purchase of telephone poles was justified by the endeavor to provide work for returned soldiers at that time, and that the Greenfield Government should have got more money for these poles. Mr. Smith quoted figures in disproof of these statements, saying that many of the poles were bought from an American company, and the number of returned soldiers employed must of necessity be very light.

The Government had disposed of these poles to the best advantage possible, but they had still enough for all warranted telephone construction for the next three years. The stock of poles in 1921 was valued at $1,900,000, whereas $500,000 would be an adequate stock. The amount spent for telephone poles in 1921 was $1,020,000. **There were nearly as many poles on hand in 1921 as there were poles standing on the whole system at the present time.**

Referring to railway ties, Mr. Smith said there was no justification whatever for the excessive prices paid by the previous Government for these. Ties were being bought now for practically half the price paid in 1921.

WHY REPETITION HAD BECOME NECESSARY

Mr. Mitchell here complained that the Minister of Railways had made this statement on previous occasions. Mr. Smith's answer was that it seemed to be necessary to make it, as the Liberals were still using the same arguments on election platforms.

The criticisms of Mr. Bowen, Liberal member for Edmonton, were entirely unjustified. The test of maintenance was service, and he challenged members of the opposition to criticise the service being given. A total of 8300 more phones were in use now than in 1921.

The Lethbridge Northern was doing well, said Mr. Smith. Ninety-seven per cent. of the water rates for 1925 had been already paid, and he anticipated 100 per cent. collections.

RAILWAY OPERATION SATISFACTORY

The Government railways were being operated efficiently and economically. In the past two years he had not had one word of complaint in regard to the operation of the railways. This was a great improvement over 1921.

The opposition leader here interjected that it was no wonder the service was better, considering the amount of money spent in conditioning.

The Minister reported that while a lot of money had been spent the service was getting results for it, while the old regime had spent a lot of money and got nowhere.

EXTENSION FROM BUSBY TO WESTLOCK

Mr. Smith here announced that the Government intended to construct a line from Busby to Westlock this year. The settlers in that district had been crying for years for a railway, and had been promised that it would be the first railway extension to be proceeded with. In anticipation of the passing of the vote, the Department were already purchasing a portion of the steel required. Some settlers in that district had to haul grain a distance of 65 miles at present, and the construction of the line was eminently justified.

Dealing with his visit to Ottawa in connection with the Natural Resources Agreement, Mr. Smith paid tribute to the work in connection with this agreement done by ex-Premier Greenfield and by Premier Brownlee. Very little remained for him to do. In answer to questioning, he admitted he thought the Province should have got a better deal from the King Government.

PROUDFOOT ON CONDITIONS IN ACADIA CONSTITUENCY

Leroy Proudfoot, U. F. A. (Acadia) in an address delivered during the evening session, largely dealt with conditions in his constituency. He thought that opposition criticisms were fully answered, and the Government were ready to submit the case to the jury of public opinion.

Wheat yields for 1925 in Acadia, said Mr. Proudfoot, averaged 17.01 as compared with the Provincial yield of 18.80. The 12-year-average for Acadia was 16.06 as compared with the Provincial 12-year-average of 20.40. The weather reports of the dailies were somewhat inaccurate, and while the people of the district were glad to get rain, sometimes they did not like the way it was reported.

Mr. Proudfoot believed the drought periods were over for some time, and the people would look forward to a series of better years. The work of the Survey Board had been very useful to the district.

Farmers had to get out of straight grain raising, as it destroyed soil fibre, said Mr. Proudfoot. He was pleased

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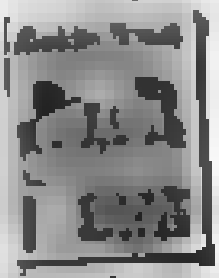

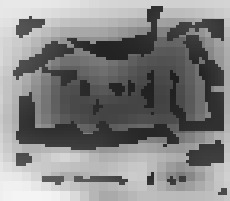

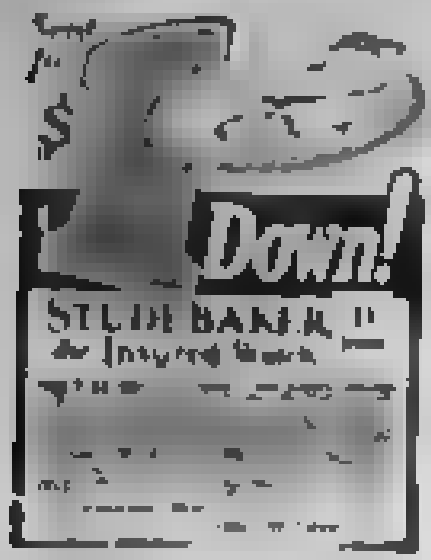

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agreement that the Government of Alberta would agree to the proposals made by the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario for the shipment of wheat and each Province paying one-third of the charges in excess of 42 per cent. on certain conditions. The terms embodying the resolution would be before the House.

WHAT HENRY BILL IS.

EXPLAINED

The bill for the transfer of the natural resources to the Province was introduced by Premier Brownlee, who explained that there were only two or three clauses in the bill, and that the further terms contained in the Agreement which had been before the House of the public for some time.

Mr. Parlby questioned the accuracy of the answers to questions given on an order re the figure of payments to the Province of Alberta, and it was the Premier stated that the figures were being sent by the Department, but that he was glad to get some more information. Them all he had every desire to see all the members for Beaver River Bill, respecting the charters of the city of Lethbridge and Edmonton, to incorporate the Calgary Y. M. C. A. and the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art Colleges, were given their final reading.

Christophers, Mrs. McClung and Smith Speak in Debate

Nova Brown Sets Forth Principles. Why Not a Flexible Constitution Like That of Great Britain?

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 25.—Resuming the debate on the address today, Mr. Tom Davis [illegible] for Rocky Mountain said that some members stated that the party were very anxious to know the reason for the change in leadership of the Farmers group. For himself, he did not concern and pay anxiety on that point of the public.

He did not think the public of the Province were very much concerned as to why the change occurred. The main question was as to whether the public is benefit by the change. If the people [illegible] we would endorse the [illegible] Premier Dillon of Provincial Stewart had gone to the country on [illegible] of Fire.

With regard to redistribution. Last year all the members showed they were favor of it by appointing a committee to deal with it. Now apparently many of them were not. For himself he believed the time a redistribution was becoming to the people not afterwards [illegible] had been made of gerrymandering" but of the present constituencies could be gerrymandered any more than they were now he would regard be no hope of the committee as very [illegible] politics [illegible].

MEMBERS WHO SPEAK WITH TWO VOICES

With regard to the discussion on Speaker's [illegible] Mr. Christophers said that the Government was to be commended for not holding these elections, with only one session to go. Some members who were threatening them in the Assembly for not holding the elections were now

Risking Profits!

You who own tractors know what time means to you!

It means adequate returns on your labor and care. It means early crops—first prices.

When you risk this by the use of a doubtful lubricant you are risking your profits—your earned, legitimate returns. You are endangering the comfort and the welfare dependent upon timely production.

Are you going to do this?

Remember that Aristo is a lubricant you can depend upon. It is a steady, reliable stand-by—an unfailing helper.

And in the last analysis your profits are dependent upon steady wind, steadily running machinery.

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A Dependable Lubricant to Make Tractors More Efficient

Union Oil Company of Canada, Ltd.

Assisted Passages for British Settlers

Canada wants more British Farm Families, Farm Workers and Household Workers and Canada offers Passage Help to bring them out.

Take advantage of your privilege as a British subject to participate in the benefits of the cheap passage rates.

The New Empire Settlement Agreement Offers the Following Rates:

To Halifax, St. John or Quebec	£3 0 0
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Toronto	£4 10 0
Winnipeg	£4 10 0

To Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon	£5 0 0
Calgary or Edmonton	£5 10 0
Vancouver	£6 0 0

Special Inducements for Families and Household Workers

Families who will engage in farming on reach upon the land may have all or part of the passage money advanced, repayable in quarterly instalments beginning three months after arrival.

Children under twelve years of age are carried at Half Passage when accompanying parents or other relatives or guardians who are themselves paying full passage.

Children of Workers who pay the full cost of their Passage, or who are being brought out by relatives or friends who undertake responsibility for their maintenance, are carried at half rates.

Single men are entitled to the special rates but are required to assist. The Passage Rates are the same as obtained before a single man can pay his own way.

HOW TO MAKE NOMINATION

Call on your Bank Manager or a Dominion Immigration official. He will give you a nomination form to be filled in by you and your friends undertaking all responsibilities with the Canadian Government in each case.

Nominations may be made by name or by description if you do not know suitable persons.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
OTTAWA

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[illegible]

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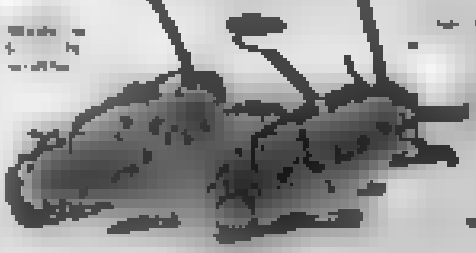

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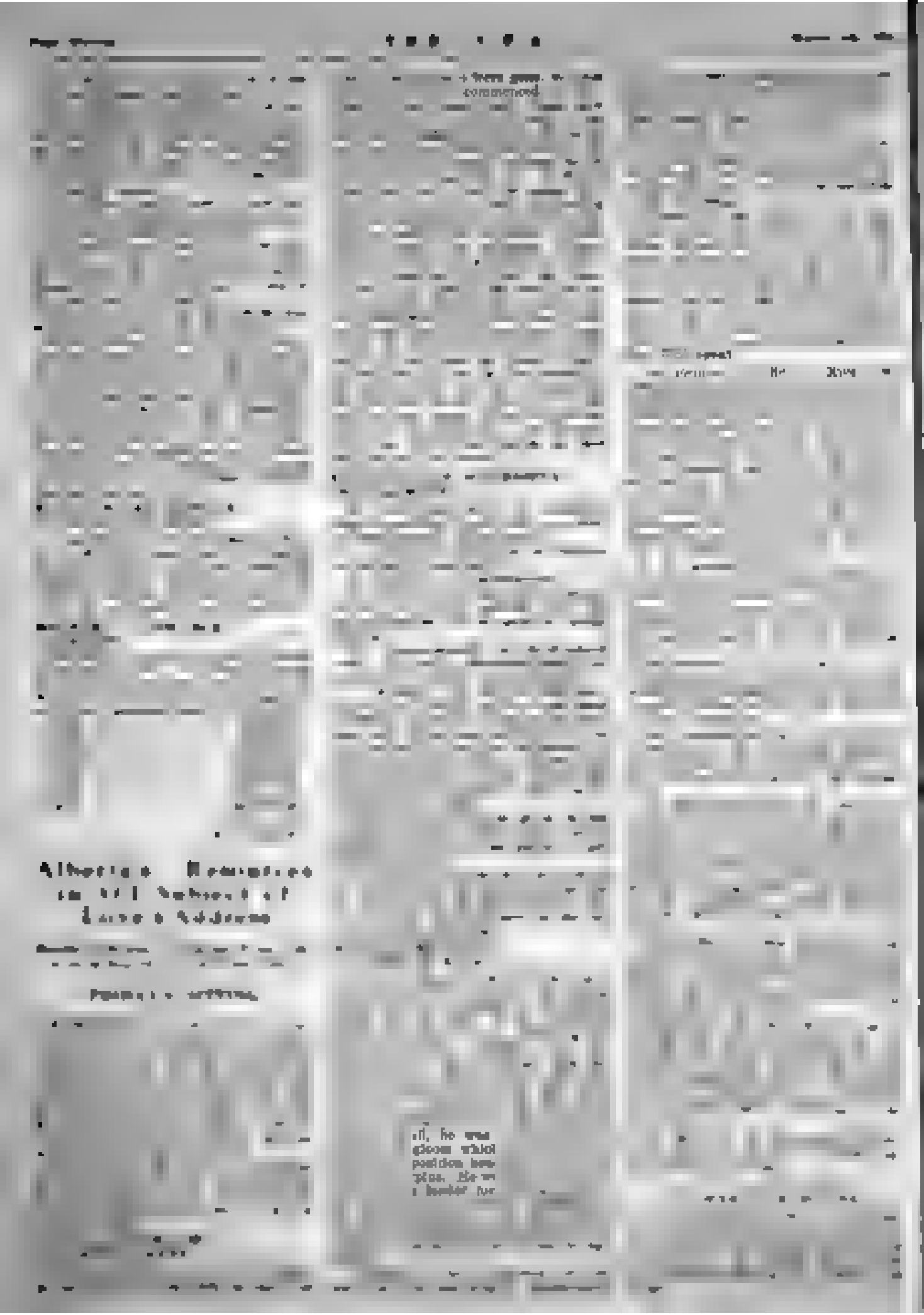

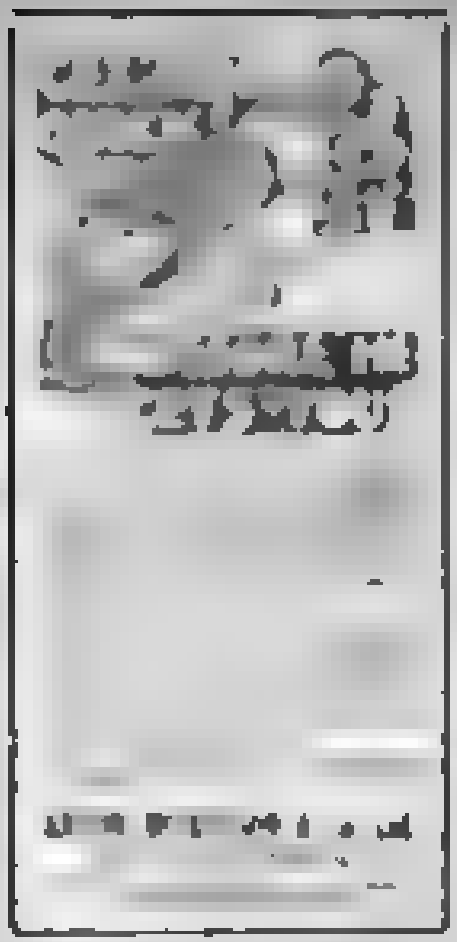

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News of the Organization

Activities of Boards and State Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes of Interest

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

The Farmer is Always Ahead in Dry Weed Farming

The Farmers Nursery

SPECIAL OFFER

SEED & BULBS

The C. J. Messenger

Mothers' Allowance Act to Provide for Mothers Whose Husbands Are Totally Unable to Give Support

gerton, Calgary and Medicine Hat, maintained in co-operation with the civic authorities," said Mr. Headley. "Excellent work is being done. Travelling clinics are sent out from these centres and children of pre-school age are examined wherever they are held.

"Saskatchewan clinics take credit for having examined 3,276 children between the 1st of January and 30th September, 1925. In the same period we examined in Alberta 9,412 children. During 1925 the total number of pre-school age children examined through our clinics was 12,124. This does not include children of school age examined by our nurses.

DECREASE IN INFANT MORTALITY

"Infant mortality in the Province has decreased from 90.7 per 1,000 living births in 1920 to 82.4 per 1,000 in 1924, and the Department may fairly claim some credit for this decrease.

"The children taking first and second prizes as the best children in the Empire at the Wembley exhibition were children who passed through our clinics. Valuable assistance has been given the Department by the Women's Institutes, U. F. W. A., Red Cross, Victorian Order of Nurses, and other organizations.

HOME FOR DELINQUENT BOYS

"The Government has under consideration at the present time, the establishment of a home for delinquent boys, and it is hoped that a statement can be made on this subject before the end of the present session.

TO EXTEND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT

"In 1925, 827 mothers were in receipt of allowances, an increase of 85 over the previous year. The total amount expended by the Government in payment of allowances for 1925 was $284,007.00, and $257,411.50 in 1924, as compared with $157,439.00 in 1920 and $201,873.50 in 1921. The cost of administration of the act in the Province in 1925 was $415.59 as against $1,073.30 in 1924, and $5,270.35 in 1921.

"It is proposed to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act at the present session to take care of cases of mothers with small children and totally incapacitated, bedridden husbands to support. In cases of this kind it is impossible for the woman to go out to work, to support her family.

SERVICE OF MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS INCREASING

"There are now 16 municipal hospitals in operation including a sub-hospital at Stettler, with a total bed capacity of 333. Last year 7,529 people availed themselves of the accommodation. The number of people using the municipal hospitals is steadily increasing; the number of maternity cases admitted to these hospitals during 1925 was 1,251, with only five maternal deaths.

"The need for greater accommodation and attention for our maternity cases is urgent. Our maternal death rate in Alberta is higher than in any other Province. The total estimated population served by our municipal hospitals is 160,000.

"The Department, through the hospitals' organizer, keeps in touch with these hospitals and renders what assistance is necessary. All municipal hospitals now in operation have substantial surpluses laid aside. The Drumheller Municipal Hospital Board recently redeemed debentures to the sum of $34,972. The

Sugar Beet Feeding Molasses

GREATEST FINISHER FOR FEEDERS KNOWN

It contains over 60% Sugar with Tonic Salts.
Sold in 500 lb. barrel lots, Container included.
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The Saskatchewan Farmer is a well illustrated, carefully edited, semi-monthly farm magazine, packed full of hundreds of selected articles for the Western farm and farm home. Every issue contains from 48 to 64 pages. Our subscription price of 50 cents a year, or 3 years for $1.00, is the lowest of any farm magazine in Canada. For this small amount you secure a generous, newsy issue twice a month, unbiased, unprejudiced, and independent in viewpoint, giving you honest news, telling you the things you want to know about agricultural matters, and in addition, with splendid departments for the housewife and farm home. TWENTY-FOUR bright, breezy and well edited magazines (two per month) for 50 cents, or SEVENTY-TWO copies (3 full years' subscription) for $1.00. Send us $1.00 by return mail for a three years' subscription to this bright and cheerful paper, and in addition secure the Genco Razor without additional cost. This is the most amazing subscription offer ever made in Canada. Prompt action is necessary, however, as our supply is limited.

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In fact anything that farmers buy —Can be sold through "The U.F.A."

Classified Section

This has been proved by many, including the writers of these letters:

"I have been literally deluged with inquiries and have been working overtime answering them."—John Glassbeck, 825 19th Ave. W., Calgary, who advertised nursery stock.

"The ad. appeared in perfect order, as instructed, and the cost was a mere trifle; the results obtained were excellent. We received over 30 quotations from all parts of the Province, though the ad. only appeared once."—W. Alcock, secretary, Langdon Local, who advertised fence posts, etc.

The cost is small—three cents per word per insertion. Write

Classified Section, "The U. F. A." Lougheed Building, Calgary.

FARM MACHINERY

FARM EQUIPMENT BARGAIN — MILLICENT district. Hereford cow, six work horses, four mares, two geldings, weight thirteen to fifteen hundred, age five to nine years; gang plow with extra breaker bottoms, steel harrow, Deering binder, grain drill, three sets harness. Price, $500. Act quickly. Advertisement not appearing again. Write or wire, J. W. Hughes, Kelowna, British Columbia.

FOR TRADE—110 CASE STEAM ENGINE, boiler carrying maximum pressure; 42-62 Case separator; Cockshutt top-bottom plows, 20 shares; all belts complete; one steel tank, pumps, hoses and tools. I would consider a 30-60 oil tractor and four-bottom independent plows, and separator; must be in first class shape. Or I would buy gas engine for cash. Apply John Hallett, Wiset, Alta.

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GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 324-326 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta

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FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 307 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and specifications prepared by our own staff, ensuring accuracy and prompt service.

Board has also recently made ten reductions in taxation."

There were now 69 approved hospitals with 2,523 beds, said the Minister. A chief coroner had been appointed who would also act as inspector of hospitals. Under the new act providing for the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, 87 hospitals were inspected.

(To be concluded in next issue)

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING PAST YEAR REVIEWED BY GEORGE HOADLEY

(Continued from page 19)

"Hay, 999,685 lbs.; green feed and oat sheaves, 11,263,056 lbs.; oat and barley chop, 2,824,781 lbs.; oil cake meal, 150,000 lbs.; bran, 720,000 lbs; total, 18,947,492 lbs., at a cost of $124,812.55. In addition to this several hundred tons of straw have been purchased for the bedding of these cattle.

STEAMSHIP ACQUIRED TO HANDLE LIVESTOCK

"The ocean transportation of these cattle overseas was the biggest problem which was encountered in connection with the operation of this enterprise. The Livestock Producers of Canada, Ltd., were able to finish and fatten their cattle to their satisfaction. The services rendered at the hands of the railway companies en route to the seaboard was all that could be asked for. The ocean transportation has been such that the shipper had to sail from and to whatever port the boats happened to be bound for, regardless of whether the market at that particular point was good or bad. The cattle were always a secondary consideration to the general cargo, the space also being limited and the accommodation for the cattle not what it should be. It was these conditions that made it necessary to find better means of overseas transportation, and the result is that one steamship was acquired and fitted to handle livestock exclusively, with the intention that others be refitted as soon as possible.

"The first steamship of this kind is now called the 'Ontario', and made her maiden voyage under the worst weather conditions for years and landed her cattle in excellent condition. This boat was thoroughly inspected by various interests, and it was the consensus of opinion that it was a great improvement over anything that had heretofore handled cattle. Results have come back that the boat had created a record for winter shipping.

GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK WINNINGS

"Alberta continues to hold a prominent place in the world's exhibitions in seed grain and livestock winnings. This has been made possible through the support given by the Department and the money voted by the Legislature.

"The past year was not so successful in seed grain winnings for the reason that unfavorable weather prevented production on an extensive scale of high quality of grains. For two years past the Province took more than 40 prizes and several championships in seed grain at the Chicago International. Last year the winnings fell off for the reason stated.

"In livestock Alberta did particularly well last year, the Department sending several carloads of stock to Toronto and Chicago, the Federal Government assisting in defraying the expenses. At Toronto the Alberta exhibits won some five grand prizes, as well as others. The Prince of Wales' Shorthorn bull, "King of the Fairies," won the championship both at Toronto and Chicago. Fred Collicut, with his Herefords and the Davenports, with their Percherons, did remarkably well, the Davenport exhibit practically sweeping the boards in the breed. Mr. Collicut, at Toronto, won four championships, including a grand championship, and four firsts. Mr. Davenport won six championships, with a grand championship and 10 firsts.

WORK OF WOMEN'S HOME BUREAU SERVICE

"The Women's Home Bureau Service functioned in connection with a large number of Women's meetings during the year. These lectures and demonstrations were given to the Women's Institute Organizations, United Farm Women's Organizations, Girls' Clubs and to a few Community Clubs. Subjects dealt with were food and cooking, sewing, millinery, basketry, child welfare and home cooking. One hundred and ninety-four places were visited. There was a total attendance of 15,785 women at these short courses. The library has been particularly active during the year. Over 3,000 reference folders were sent out and 72 travelling libraries have been continuously moving amongst the women's organizations. The Department also gave assistance to the Provincial exhibit which was shown at the Toronto National Summer Fair.

WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

"In view of the immigration which is likely to come during the present year the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Women's Immigration will prove to be timely. This committee was appointed about one and a half years ago with Miss MacMillan, of the Department, as the administrative head.

"Representatives of the United Farm Women, Women's Institutes, and Local Council of Women are co-operating in an endeavor to welcome the new-comers and to help them in every way they can to give them a fair start in a new country.

"Although we have had no co-operation in Agricultural Publications, as in other things, we have spent what money we have had available in this respect in issuing publications dealing particularly with problems of Southern Alberta, suitable crops and cultivation methods for that territory in connection with irrigation.

PROGRESS OF SOIL SURVEY WORK

"Soil survey work was commenced by Dr. Wyatt in the Spring of 1922, when there were two parties out. Nothing was done in 1923. There was one party out in 1924, and one in 1925. The soil survey is completed in the following areas: Macleod from the Foot Hills east to Taber and Bowlope, containing three and a quarter million acres; Medicine Hat area from Saskatchewan boundary to Taber and Bowlope, containing three and three-quarter million acres. This gives an area of 48 miles wide across the entire width of the Province. Raley Hill area, adjacent to Empress. Youngstown area from Saskatchewan boundary south to Hanna, two and a quarter million acres. This area is 48 miles wide. This gives a total of about seven and three-quarter million acres. The report is issued for the Macleod area. The report for the Medicine Hat area should be ready some time during the coming summer."

CLASSIFIED SECTION

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

SUPERIOR QUALITY BROME GRASS seed, specially recleaned; sample free. Joseph S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

OATS FOR SEED, BANNER OR VICTORY, variety only; also feed oats. Secretaries of Locals advise us your requirements and we will quote delivered prices. J. A. Brain & Co., 609 Lancaster Building.

FOR SALE — ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER Seed. Scarified and cleaned. Thomas Noble, High Bow Stock Farm, Daysland.

IRISH COBBLER SEED POTATOES—UNIversity strain. Thomas Noble, High Bow Stock Farm, Daysland.

GENUINE PURE RENFREW WHEAT — Have a limited amount for sale, cleaned and sacked. Yielded 1 bushels more per acre than Registered Marquis under same conditions in 1923. Government Seed Control Certificate No. 63-1284 reads, No. 1 test 99 in 4 days. M. Watson, Provost.

SELLING BROME AND RYE GRASS AND Sweet Clover Seed, mixed, for ten cents per pound. Herbert E. Jinks, Craigmyle, Alta.

FOR SALE — ONE CARLOAD VICTORY Seed Oats. Clean, heavy, 95 per cent. germination. 42 cents per bushel, sacks extra. Dominion Seed Test No. 63-2008. In six days 99 per cent germination. Pale is the new wheat developed by the University of Alberta. It is more vigorous and a heavier yielder than Marquis, but equal to Marquis in milling quality. O. H. Galbraith, Vulcan, Alta.

1000 BUSHELS "RENFREW" SPRING Wheat. Cleaned, $2.00 per bushel. Sacks extra. Dominion Seed Test No. 63-2008. In six days 99 per cent germination. Pale is the new wheat developed by the University of Alberta. It is more vigorous and a heavier yielder than Marquis, but equal to Marquis in milling quality. O. H. Galbraith, Vulcan, Alta.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY — GRASS FOR Alkali land. U. S. investigation says new grass will thrive on the worst, either hay or pasture. John Zawalkie, Marion, Mont.

BROME GRASS SEED — FIRST PRIZE Provincial Seed Fair. $10.00 per 100. Alex Blackwood, DeWinton, Alta.

RENFREW
The New High-yielding Wheat.

Genuine, guaranteed Renfrew, certified as No. 1 seed, Dominion Seed Sample Certificate No. 63-2008. I can spare a small amount for sale and can make immediate delivery. Phone, wire or write your requirements.

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SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE

Prices right; quality and weight assured. Prompt service.

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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS— One, 2 years, two, 18 months; one of latter from R.O.P. dam. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta.

FOR SALE—CLYDE STALLION, "BALfour" (19014) 18551. Burn Bros., Vermilion.

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALlion, 12 years old. Peter P. Sulberg, Clandelle, Alta.

FOR SALE—SHIRE STALLION, RISING 5, guaranteed sure. Yorkshire bred gilts, service boars and February pigs. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

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PILES WITH CONSTIPATION CURED. Cause removed, one office treatment sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary.

PLEASANT ROOT EASILY, INEXPENsively overcomes any tobacco habit. Send address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

POULTRY

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, bred-to-lay, $2.00 each. Jas. A. Wood, Rimbey, Alta.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERels, $2.00. Harvey Manson, Namaka, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS— First prize young tom, second prize old tom at Calgary show, December, 1923, were chosen from my flock. Young toms weigh 35 lbs. and over; those go first, $10. Rose comb R. I. Red cockerels, egg production a specialty, $5. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. H. B. Jones, Gleichen or Arrowwood, Alberta.

R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, two for $3.00. Fine large birds. Mrs. J. Hale, Travers, Alta.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED WHITE LEGhorn pullets, April hatch, to be delivered Sept. 1st, 1925. Jas. S. Johnston, Invermere, B. C.

PEKINS—THREE DUCKS, ONE DRAKE, for $7. Eggs $1.25 for 15. Hoge, De Winton, Alta.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERels, light or dark barred; good laying strain; $2.00 each. W. B. Wood, Rimbey, Alta.

20 YEARS' EXCLUSIVE BREEDING ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fine colors and bred to lay. Cockerels $3.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

HANDSOME WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $2.00 each. Mrs. Myrtle Anning, Anning, Alta.

FINE, STURDY BARRED ROCK COCKERels, pedigreed from high laying and large sized egg R.O.P. and registered stock. Also some Government inspected and banded cockerels. Write for prices. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta.

SELLING — PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGton cockerels. Handsome birds. $2.00 each. Mrs. M. E. Mary, Millet, Alta.

S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED, BARRED PLYmouth Rock. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. For April hatch chicks, $15.00 per hundred; for May and June, $10.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs, $2.00 per setting of 15; $10.00 per hundred. C. F. E. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

COCKERELS—S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED, from well bred, good laying stock. Government inspected, $4.00 each. Mrs. R. M. Walker, Nanton, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS—SANE STRAIN AS MY 1923-1924 Contest Pen. Settings $2.50 and $5.00 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM THE prize winners Edmonton shows, $5.00 each. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alta.

SELLING BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 1923 hatch, $4.00 each. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta.

"LAYWELL STRAIN"
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Get your Cockerels, Eggs or Baby Chicks from Officially Trap-Nested R.O.P. Stock. We do otherwise in "taking chances." We won all prizes in the R.O.P. or Egg-Record Classes at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and 10 prizes in Utility Classes at Lethbridge this winter. Egg Records in R.O.P. "274, 253, 248, 234, 233, 249 etc. Eggs from these hens, $3.00 per 15. Pedigree Cockerels, $5.00 up. Baby Chicks, $25 per 100. Send for Illustrated Price List.

CHARTERED FAMOUS (INCORPORATED)
JOKED exclusively on the Laywell Plan and by leading poultrymen everywhere. "BUTT Because they produce more and stronger Chicks than any hatcheries we have used. Because the Moisture System is guaranteed—warm, moist air sent to all parts of incubator. Because work and hatch needs attention only once a week. All wire. Prices reasonable. Send for Catalogue.

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IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA offers an opportunity for farmers in the new Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District where schools, churches, creameries, rural telephones, and splendid roads already exist. A well settled community, no pioneering. The district is cut by three branch railway lines. Land sold on crop payments at $19.00 to $15.00 per acre. Water payments spread over fifty years. Applicants must have own equipment and qualifications of farm experience. This is a proposition for real farmers who appreciate the value of irrigation as crop insurance. State fully what equipment you have and your experience. Apply, Colonization Manager, IID Alberta Government Bldg., Lethbridge, Alberta.

FOR RENT, WITH OPTION TO BUY—A half section suitable for grain and mixed farming. 115 acres under cultivation and 150 acres of open prairie. House, barn and granaries. Ten miles from Wembley, Grande Prairie district. F. Archer, Wembley, Alberta.

MOVE TO PEACE RIVER, GARDEN OF Alberta—Wish long term renter, half section, six miles from railroad, 115 acres cultivated, 60 plowed, 12 tame hay, more ready to break. Log buildings, fenced and other available land adjacent. Good deal. M. E. Waddell, 1471 16th St. East, Calgary. Phone K3028.

WANTED TO RENT—BY FAMILY WITH horses, a farm equipped. Prefer Calgary district or Northern Alberta. George Moore, Benson, Alta.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Selsea, B.C.

FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS AND CORDwood. All kinds. Write for delivered prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

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WANTED, FOR MANUFACTURING — Skunk, weasel, badger pelts; wild rabbit and squirrel pelts. Save middlemen's profits by selling direct. Horsehair and hides of any sort. Cash sent same day goods received. Edmonton Furriers, 10037 Jasper Avenue W., Edmonton.

FISH FROM COLD LAKE — TROUT, dressed, 100 pound box, $13. Whitefish, dressed $8; Pickerel, round $7; Jackfish, round $3.50. Cash with order. Former prices cancelled. E. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alberta.

HEMSTITCHING — PROMPT SERVICE. Low rates. Mail orders a specialty. Hemstitching Department, Calgary Dry Goods Co., Eighth Avenue East, Calgary.

HEAVEN AND HELL — SWEDENBORG'S great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only $2.0 postpaid. B. M. Law, 966 Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

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"DELCO" ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE in perfect working order. Very cheap. The Maytag Company, Ltd., Calgary.

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He always has a supply handy. He doesn't run short over week ends or during busy periods. He is taking advantage of the safest, most convenient method of bringing home and storing his supply.

It pays to buy coal oil this way—and it pays to buy Imperial Royalite Coal Oil.

Whether you use Imperial Royalite in lamps or lanterns—in stoves or incubators—in portable engines or tractors, you'll always find that it is dependable and reliable in its high quality. Always crystal-pure, full of power, heat and bright light.

This year buy Imperial Royalite in drums to suit your season's requirements.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

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Imperial Royalite Coal Oil gives a steady, even heat in stoves and quickly vaporizes in burners.

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IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE
IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL
IMPERIAL MARVELUBE MOTOR OILS
IMPERIAL POWER TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS
IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE

IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL
IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS

IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL
IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL
IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL
IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL
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